

Proclamation 6925 of October 3, 1996

**Suspension of Entry as Immigrants and Nonimmigrants
of Persons Who Formulate or Implement Policies That
Are Impeding the Transition to Democracy in Burma or
Who Benefit From Such Policies**

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

The current regime in Burma continues to detain significant numbers of duly elected members of parliament, National League for Democracy activists, and other persons attempting to promote democratic change in Burma. The regime has failed to enter into serious dialogue with the democratic opposition and representatives of the country's ethnic minorities, has failed to move toward achieving national reconciliation, and has failed to meet internationally recognized standards of human rights.

In light of this continuing political repression, I have determined that it is in the interests of the United States to restrict the entrance into the United States as immigrants and nonimmigrants of certain Burmese nationals who formulate or implement policies that impede Burma's transition to democracy or who benefit from such policies, and the immediate families of such persons.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, by the power vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including sections 212(f) and 215 of the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952, as amended (8 U.S.C. 1182(f), 1185), and section 301 of title 3, United States Code, hereby find that the unrestricted immigrant and nonimmigrant entry into the United States of persons described in section 1 of this proclamation would, except as provided for in section 2 or 3 of this proclamation, be detrimental to the interests of the United States. I therefore, do proclaim that:

Section 1. The entry into the United States as immigrants and nonimmigrants of persons who formulate, implement, or benefit from policies that impede Burma's transition to democracy, and the immediate family members of such persons, is hereby suspended.

Sec. 2. Section 1 shall not apply with respect to any person otherwise covered by section 1 where the Secretary of State determines that the entry of such person would not be contrary to the interests of the United States. Section 1 shall not apply to officials assigned to Burmese missions in the United States or working-level support staff and visitors who support the work of Burmese missions in the United States.

Sec. 3. Persons covered by sections 1 and 2 shall be identified pursuant to procedures established by the Secretary of State, as authorized in section 6 below.

Sec. 4. Nothing in this proclamation shall be construed to derogate from United States Government obligations under applicable international agreements.

Sec. 5. This proclamation is effective immediately and shall remain in effect until such time as the Secretary of State determines that it is no longer necessary and should be terminated.

Sec. 6. The Secretary of State shall have responsibility to implement this proclamation pursuant to procedures the Secretary may establish. The Secretary of State may subdelegate the authorities set forth herein as he deems necessary and appropriate to implement this proclamation.

Sec. 7. This proclamation may be repealed, in whole or in part, at such time as the Secretary of State determines that the Burmese regime has released National League for Democracy members currently being held for political offenses and other pro-democracy activists, enters into genuine dialogue with the democratic opposition, or makes significant progress toward improving the human rights situation in the country.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this third day of October, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-first.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 6926 of October 3, 1996

National Breast Cancer Awareness Month, 1996

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Each year we set aside the month of October as a time to assess the toll that breast cancer takes on our society and the progress we have made in our battle to overcome it. For those of us who have lost loved ones to this disease—mothers, wives, daughters, sisters, and friends—the battle holds special urgency.

Breast cancer remains the second leading cause of all deaths among women ages 40 to 55. In 1996, a woman will die from breast cancer every 12 minutes, and 184,300 women in the United States will be diagnosed with the disease. Every one of these diagnoses changes not only that woman's life, but the lives of all who love and care for her.

We have embarked on an all-out assault to combat this threat. The Federal Government has nearly doubled funding for breast cancer research, detection, and treatment since 1993, from \$271 million to \$476 million in the Department of Health and Human Services alone. And in response to requests from 2.6 million of our Nation's citizens, we launched the National Action Plan on Breast Cancer, an innovative public-private partnership to develop a national strategy for prevention, education and care.

We can be proud of the progress we are making in the fight against breast cancer. During the most recent 5-year period for which data are available (1989–1993), age-adjusted mortality rates for white women fell almost 6 percent. Although mortality rates among African American women are still increasing, the rate of increase has slowed to 1 percent, compared to 16 percent during the 1980's.

One of our most successful weapons in the fight against breast cancer is early detection. The new Mammography Quality Standards Act now ensures that every woman who obtains a mammogram to detect breast